This memorandum provides information on the City of Long Beach’s (City) funding and legislative advocacy efforts for 2022. An overview of the City’s funding successes is included in Attachment A. At the county, State, and federal levels, City staff and the City’s legislative representatives, Arc Strategies and Dentons, advocated for one-time funding priorities and projects, resulting in nearly $25 million in funding to the City and another $10.75 million still being considered through the federal budget process.

Attachment B highlights the City’s legislative advocacy. The City took positions on 41 legislative proposals at the State and federal levels and wrote a total of 63 position letters (inclusive of letters to both the State Legislature and the Governor), 62 grant support letters, and 28 earmark letters. Legislative position letters sent on behalf of the City can be located on the City’s State Legislative Outreach and Federal Legislative Outreach webpages. Of the State bills the City took positions on, 17 were enacted and will become State law; 4 were adopted by the State Legislature but vetoed by the Governor; and 15 failed passage. The City supported 15 bills that were successfully enacted and opposed two bills that were vetoed.
Attachment C includes a comprehensive State legislative and budget overview from the City's State representative, Arc Strategies, providing additional insight on specific issues and legislation of interest to the City.

If you have any questions, please contact Tyler Bonanno-Curley, Manager of Government Affairs, at (562) 570-5715 or Tyler.Curley@longbeach.gov.

Attachments

cc:  Charles Parkin, City Attorney
     Douglas P. Haubert, City Prosecutor
     Laura L. Doud, City Auditor
     Linda F. Tatum, Assistant City Manager
     Katy Nomura, Deputy City Manager
     Teresa Chandler, Deputy City Manager
     April Walker, Administrative Deputy City Manager
     Kevin Lee, Chief Public Affairs Officer
     Monique de la Garza, City Clerk
     Department Heads
     Eleanor Torres, Harbor Department Manager of Government Affairs
**GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS OFFICE**

**BY THE NUMBERS - 2022**

**FUNDING**

- **$20.6 Million**
  - State Earmarks Secured
  - $10.2 million for El Dorado Park improvements
  - $4 million for Multi-Service Center improvements
  - $2 million for Houghton Park improvements
  - $1.6 million for the completion of the El Dorado Regional Park Youth softball and baseball fields
  - $1.6 million for Stearns Park softball and baseball field improvements
  - $1.2 million for the Wrigley Greenbelt restoration project

- **$13.7 Million**
  - Federal Earmarks
  - $2.95M Secured
  - $10.75M Pending
  - $1.5 million for the Silverado Park Signature Playground
  - $1.2 million for Public Safety Training and Resources
  - $250,000 for the Michelle Obama Library Services
  - $7 million for the Anaheim Street Corridor improvements
  - $2 million for the 51st St. Greenbelt
  - $1 million for the Long Beach Accelerator
  - $750,000 for Community Learning Hubs

- **$1 Million**
  - Secured Annually Through County Measure B
  - $1 million annually for public health emergency preparedness and response

**Grand Total Secured: $24.55 Million**

**Total Still in Process: $10.75 Million**
For the past two years, the City has submitted projects to the legislative delegation for potential direct funding through the federal and State budget processes. Congress has accepted congressionally-directed spending requests, otherwise known as earmarks; and with the historic surplus at the State level, the State Legislature also had an opportunity to prioritize one-time funding for district projects. Through this process in 2022, the Long Beach delegation secured more than $25 million for City projects. A memorandum issued on April 11, 2022, outlines the projects the City shared with the entire delegation for consideration through the annual appropriations process. This year’s successes are detailed below.

**Federal Successes**

In March 2022, after nearly six months of delays, Congress adopted the Fiscal Year 2022 (FY 22) Budget. The City’s congressional delegation secured nearly $3 million in direct funding for several of Long Beach’s project requests, as explained in a memorandum on March 15, 2022:

- **$1.5 million** for the installation of a signature playground at Silverado Park;
- **$1.2 million** for the Long Beach Police Department to participate in the renowned public safety training project facilitated by Georgetown Law University, the Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) Project; and,
- **$250,000** for early childhood education and language access services at Michelle Obama Library.

Like last year, the federal budget process for FY 23 has been extended through mid-December 2022 at the earliest. While final determinations about the budget and funding for earmarks will be made later, our congressional delegation has submitted **$10.75 million** in federal earmark requests. The following projects are still under consideration through the FY 23 budget process:

- **$7 million** for the Anaheim Street Corridor improvements project;
- **$2 million** for the 51st St. Greenbelt project;
- **$1 million** for facility space and resources for the Long Beach Accelerator; and,
- **$750,000** to expand Community Learning Hubs at the City’s parks and libraries.

Congress passed a continuing resolution to fund the government at current levels through mid-December 2022. Staff will continue to monitor the federal appropriations process and will provide an update on which projects are funded in the adopted FY 23 budget.

**State Successes**

The State’s $300.7 billion FY 23 Budget includes nearly $50 billion in discretionary surplus revenues. With this historic surplus, the State invested in significant one-time spending priorities including a number of district budget requests. The City’s State legislative delegation secured **$20.6 million** for City projects:
• $10.2 million for El Dorado Park improvements;
• $4 million for facility upgrades and improvements at the Multi-Service Center;
• $2 million for Houghton Park;
• $1.6 million for the completion of the El Dorado Regional Park youth softball and baseball fields;
• $1.6 million for Stearns Park softball and baseball field improvements; and,
• $1.2 million for the Wrigley Greenbelt restoration project.

County Success

For years, the Health and Human Services Department has been advocating to receive additional resources for bioterrorism preparedness and public health emergency response through Los Angeles County’s Measure B, which was approved by voters in 2002 to fund the countywide system of trauma centers, emergency medical services, and bioterrorism response. While the City has received some one-time funds through Measure B to support bioterrorism response planning, the City does not receive ongoing structural funding for response operations, staffing capacity, and other vital resources. In September 2022, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors voted to expand funding opportunities through Measure B to include $1 million annually to the City to support bioterrorism and public health emergency response, help fund a regional distribution site, and expand staff capacity for these operations. The Government Affairs team worked closely with Health and Human Services staff to build a coalition in support of this County Board item and advancing the City’s interests to receive additional funding through Measure B.
GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS OFFICE
BY THE NUMBERS - 2022

63 Position Letters
The Government Affairs Office is responsible for drafting legislative position letters in partnership with impacted City departments.

62 Grant Support Letters
The Government Affairs Office is responsible for coordinating grant support letters in collaboration with requesting City departments.

28 Earmark Letters
The Government Affairs Office is responsible for submitting priority project requests to the legislative delegation for consideration in the State and federal Budgets.
Overview of the City’s Legislative Positions

The City’s legislative positions and outcomes for 2022 are listed below. “Chaptered” refers to bills that made it through the entire legislative process and were signed by the Governor, whereas “Vetoed” bills passed the Legislature but did not receive the Governor’s signature. Bills that were not successful through the legislative process are listed as “Failed”. 2022 marks the completion of the two-year State legislative session, meaning all failed legislation would need to be reintroduced in the next session to be considered. The City’s positions on federal legislation are also included in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aviation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 6270</td>
<td>Larsen</td>
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<td>AB 1322</td>
<td>Rivas</td>
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<td><strong>Cannabis</strong></td>
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<td>SB 1281</td>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td>Cannabis Taxes</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Failed</td>
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<td>AB 2792</td>
<td>Rubio</td>
<td>Cannabis: Excise Tax: Cultivation Tax</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Failed</td>
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<td><strong>Community</strong></td>
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<td>ACR 148</td>
<td>O'Donnell</td>
<td>Long Beach International Gateway Bridge</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td><strong>Environment</strong></td>
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<td>SB 1065</td>
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<td>California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program</td>
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<td>Vetoed</td>
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<td>AB 1857</td>
<td>Garcia</td>
<td>Solid Waste</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>Chaptered</td>
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<td>Durazo</td>
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<td>Support</td>
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<td>AB 2758</td>
<td>O'Donnell</td>
<td>Southern Los Angeles Ocean Chemical Waste Community Oversight Council</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>H.R. 6461</td>
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<td>National Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy Act</td>
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<td>H.R. 6662</td>
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<td>The EVs for All Act</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
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<td>AB 2703</td>
<td>Muratsuchi</td>
<td>Zero-Emission Fueling Station Reliability Standards</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td><strong>Equity</strong></td>
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<td>SB 1325</td>
<td>Gonzalez</td>
<td>California Techquity Innovation Program</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Failed</td>
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<td>Bill Number</td>
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<td>Muratsuchi</td>
<td>Homeless Courts Pilot Program</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>SB 17</td>
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<td>Office of Racial Equity</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Failed</td>
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<td><strong>Finance</strong></td>
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<td>AB 1951</td>
<td>Grayson</td>
<td>Manufacturing Sales Tax Exemption</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>Vetoed</td>
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<td>AB 1621</td>
<td>Gipson</td>
<td>Unserialized Firearms</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Chaptered</td>
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<td><strong>Fireworks</strong></td>
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<td>SB 277</td>
<td>Archuleta</td>
<td>Fireworks: Dangerous Fireworks: Seizure: Management</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
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<td>AB 2234</td>
<td>Rivas</td>
<td>Postentitlement Phase Permits</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Chaptered</td>
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<td>SB 513</td>
<td>Hertzberg</td>
<td>Homeless Shelters Grants: Pets and Veterinary Services</td>
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<td>Kamlager</td>
<td>Los Angeles County: Affordable Housing</td>
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<td><strong>Labor</strong></td>
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<td>H.R. 842</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>Protecting the Right to Organize Act</td>
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<td>AB 1721</td>
<td>Rodriguez</td>
<td>Seismic Retrofitting</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>AB 1648</td>
<td>Maienschein</td>
<td>Animal Wildfire Evacuation Plan</td>
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<td>AB 353</td>
<td>O'Donnell</td>
<td>Oil Revenue: Oil Trust Fund</td>
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<td>SB 1137</td>
<td>Gonzalez</td>
<td>Oil and Gas Operations</td>
<td>Concern</td>
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<td>Skinner</td>
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<td>Umberg</td>
<td>CARE Court Framework</td>
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<td>Wiener</td>
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<td>Reproductive Freedom</td>
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<td>SB 562</td>
<td>Portantino</td>
<td>Health Care Coverage: Pervasive Developmental Disorders or Autism</td>
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<td>AB 1400</td>
<td>Kalra</td>
<td>Guaranteed Health Care for All</td>
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<td>AB 2680</td>
<td>Arambula</td>
<td>Community Health Navigators</td>
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<td>AB 1995</td>
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<td>Medi-Cal: Premiums, Contributions, and Copayments</td>
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<td>Holden</td>
<td>Children’s Camps: Local Registration and Inspections</td>
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<td>AB 240</td>
<td>Rodriguez</td>
<td>Local Health Department Workforce Assessment</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Vetoed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Safety**

| SB 986 | Umberg | Vehicles: Catalytic Converters | Support | Failed |
| SB 1087 | Gonzalez | Vehicles: Catalytic Converters | Support | Chaptered |

**Transportation**

| AB 1938 | Friedman | Traffic Safety | Support | Chaptered |

**Aviation**

*Support for H.R. 6270 (Larsen) The Advanced Aviation Infrastructure Modernization Act*
This legislation would establish a pilot program to assist state and local governments in their preparation to implement advanced air mobility options that will allow for modernized methods of air travel and have a positive impact on surrounding communities.

*Support for AB 1322 (Rivas) Sustainable Aviation Fuel: Production Incentives Plan*
The legislation would require the State Air Resources Board, on or before July 1, 2024, to develop a plan, consistent with federal law, to reduce aviation greenhouse gas emissions and help the state reach its goal of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, including a sustainable fuels target for the aviation sector of at least 20% by 2030. Contingent upon an appropriation, the bill would require the state board, on or before July 1, 2024, to commence implementation of the plan to achieve these goals. This bill was passed by the Legislature but was vetoed by Governor Newsom on September 28, 2022.

**Cannabis**

*Support for SB 1281 (Bradford) Cannabis Taxes*
The legislation, beginning on January 1, 2023, would discontinue the imposition of the cultivation tax, as specified, and would impose the excise tax on purchasers of cannabis or cannabis products sold in this state at the rate of 5% of the gross receipts of any retail
sale by a cannabis retailer, as specified. The bill passed the Senate but was unable to move through the Assembly.

Support for AB 2792 (Rubio) Cannabis: Excise Tax: Cultivation Tax
The legislation, from July 1, 2022, to July 1, 2025, inclusive, would prohibit the department from including any markup amount in the average market price in an arm’s length transaction for purposes of the cannabis excise tax, and would reduce the rate of the cannabis excise tax imposed on purchasers in a nonarm’s length transaction to 8%. The bill, from July 1, 2022, to July 1, 2025, would suspend the imposition of the excise tax upon purchasers of cannabis or cannabis products sold in this state by licensees eligible for a fee waiver or deferral pursuant to the program established by the Department of Cannabis Control under the California Cannabis Equity Act. This bill did not make it out of its first Assembly policy committee.

Community

Support for ACR 148 (O'Donnell) Long Beach International Gateway Bridge
The resolution designates a specified portion of State Route 710 in the City of Long Beach as the Long Beach International Gateway Bridge. The measure requests the Department of Transportation to determine the cost for appropriate signs showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those signs. This resolution was chaptered by Secretary of State on August 30, 2022.

Environment

Support for SB 1065 (Eggman) California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program
This legislation would establish the California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program to create a statewide inventory of derelict or abandoned commercial vessels, coordinate a plan to remove them, and authorize civil action against owners of these vessels. This bill was passed by the Legislature but was vetoed by Governor Newsom on September 28, 2022.

Oppose Unless Amended for AB 1857 (C. Garcia) Solid Waste
AB 1857 removes the diversion credit that jurisdictions receive for utilizing waste-to-energy facilities like the City’s Southeast Resource Recovery Facility. The City opposed eliminating the diversion credit, as it will jeopardize jurisdictions’ ability to meet state diversion objectives and will increase landfilling. The bill was not amended to provide substantial state resources to subsidize infrastructure development and support for advancing zero waste to landfills, as the City had requested. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on September 16, 2022.

Support for SB 1226 (Durazo) Joint Powers Agreements: Zero-Emission Transportation Systems or Facilities
The legislation authorizes a private, nonprofit corporation formed for the purposes of providing services to zero-emission transportation systems or facilities, including, but not limited to, finance, design, construction, operation, or maintenance, or authorized by their
board of directors to provide such services, to join a joint powers authority or enter into a
joint powers agreement with a public agency to facilitate the development, construction,
and operation of zero-emission transportation systems or facilities that lower greenhouse
gases, reduce vehicle congestion and vehicle miles traveled, and improve public transit
connections. The bill prohibits a joint powers authority formed pursuant to these
provisions from incurring debt. Under the bill, the authority would be governed by a board
of directors, composed as determined by the participating public agency or agencies. The
bill prohibits the representation of private, nonprofit mutual benefit corporations on the
board of directors from exceeding 50%. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on
September 18, 2022.

Support for AB 2758 (O’Donnell) Southern Los Angeles Ocean Chemical Waste
Community Oversight Council
The legislation would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, until
January 1, 2027, to hold at least four public meetings per year, with the first meeting
occurring on or before March 31, 2023, to, among other things, provide members of the
public with current information on the agency’s efforts to study and mitigate DDT and
other chemical waste located at Dumpsite-1 and Dumpsite-2 off the coast of Los Angeles.
The bill would require the agency, on or before June 30, 2025, to report to the Legislature
with policy recommendations on how to further mitigate the negative impacts of
anthropogenic chemical waste deposits at or from the dumpsites, as provided. This bill
was held on the Senate Appropriations suspense file.

Support for H.R. 6461 (Peters) National Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy Act
The legislation would help advance the City’s environmental goals by establishing an
interagency structure and resources to implement equitable climate resilience strategies
nationwide. The National Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy Act would require
the development of a national climate adaptation plan and create a new Chief Resilience
Officer position appointed by the President, elevating this issue in the White House. The
legislation would further create an interagency workgroup structure to assist collaborative
efforts to implement resilience efforts across the country.

Support for H.R. 6662 (Barragan) The EVs for All Act
The legislation would expand access to EVs for residents of publicly subsidized housing
and help advance environmental justice and equity nationwide. The EVs for All Act would
develop a grant program for local governments, public housing agencies, and non-profit
organizations to support EV car sharing services at public housing projects. The
legislation would authorize up to $50 million in annual appropriations over the next decade
to support EV accessibility for low-income community members.

Support for AB 2703 (Muratsuchi) Zero-Emission Fueling Station Reliability Standards
The legislation would require a person who receives state funding to deploy a publicly
available electric vehicle charging station to agree, as a condition of receiving the funding,
to operate the station in compliance with reliability and reporting standards that would be
developed by the Energy Commission, as specified. The bill would require the Energy
Commission and the Public Utilities Commission to develop excluded time criteria from
which the recipient of the state funding is exempt from reliability standards compliance.
The bill would also require the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to
develop a program, in consultation with the California Integrated Travel Project, to provide financial assistance to residents of low-income or disadvantaged communities, or both, to use electric vehicle charging stations, as specified. This bill was held on the Assembly Appropriations suspense file.

Support for SB 17 (Pan) Office of Racial Equity
The bill, until January 1, 2030, would establish in state government a Racial Equity Commission. The bill would require the commission to be staffed by the Office of Planning and Research. The bill would require the commission to develop resources, best practices, and tools for advancing racial equity by, among other things, developing a statewide Racial Equity Framework that includes methodologies and tools that can be employed to advance racial equity and address structural racism in California.

Equity

Support for SB 1325 (Gonzalez) California Techquity Innovation Program
SB 1325 would provide additional State funding and leadership through GO-Biz to ensure diverse founders have access to capital and resources needed to advance digital inclusion in tech entrepreneurship. The bill passed through the Senate but was unable to move through the Assembly.

Support for AB 2220 (Muratsuchi) Homeless Courts Pilot Program
The legislation would create the Homeless Courts Pilot Program, which would remain in effect until January 1, 2027, to be administered by the Judicial Council for the purpose of providing comprehensive community-based services to achieve stabilization for, and address the specific legal needs of, chronically homeless individuals who are involved with the criminal justice system. The bill would require programs seeking grant funds to provide a number of specified services or program components, including, but not limited to, a diversion program enabling participating defendants to have infractions, misdemeanor, or felony charges dismissed upon completion of a program, provision of supportive housing, as defined, during the duration of the program, and a dedicated county representative to assist defendants with housing needs. This bill was held on the Senate Appropriations suspense file.

Support for SB 17 (Pan) Office of Racial Equity
This bill, until January 1, 2030, would establish in state government a Racial Equity Commission. The bill would require the commission to be staffed by the Office of Planning and Research. The bill would require the commission to develop resources, best practices, and tools for advancing racial equity by, among other things, developing a statewide Racial Equity Framework that includes methodologies and tools that can be employed to advance racial equity and address structural racism in California. This bill was ordered to the Assembly inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Reyes.

Finance

Opposition to AB 1951 (Grayson) Manufacturing Sales Tax Exemption
Certain personal property, purchases, and costs associated with manufacturing receive a partial exemption from the state’s share of sales and use tax through July 1, 2030. This
bill would have provided a full exemption for purchases not exceeding $200 million, which includes local sales and use tax revenues. Governor Newsom vetoed AB 1951, citing substantial revenue loss to local governments, which impacts essential health, safety, welfare, and transportation services.

Firearms

Support for AB 1621 (Gipson) Unserialized Firearms
The legislation redefines ghost guns as a firearm precursor and consider them firearms for the purposes of regulating their possession, sale, and transfer. The bill also prohibits the manufacturing or assembling of an unserialized firearm, requiring certain timelines for people in possession of unserialized firearms to have them identified within the State system for tracking and safety purposes. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on June 30, 2022.

Fireworks

Support for SB 277 (Archuleta) Fireworks: Dangerous Fireworks: Seizure: Management
The bill requires the State Fire Marshal to ensure that any dangerous fireworks seized that are identified by the State Fire Marshal as hazardous waste are managed in accordance with California and federal hazardous waste laws and regulations. The bill requires the State Fire Marshal to ensure that this hazardous waste is shipped only by registered hazardous waste transporters and treated, stored, or disposed of only by authorized hazardous waste facilities. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on September 2, 2022.

Housing

Support for AB 2234 (Rivas) Postentitlement Phase Permits
The legislation helps modernize permitting systems to ensure jurisdictions facilitate the development of housing across California. This bill requires a local agency, beginning on specified dates determined by population size, to provide an option for postentitlement phase permits to be applied for, completed, and retrieved by the applicant on its internet website, and accept applications for postentitlement phase permits and any related documentation by electronic mail until that process has been established. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on September 28, 2022.

Support for SB 513 (Hertzberg) Homeless Shelters Grants: Pets and Veterinary Services
The legislation would create a grant program for qualified homeless service providers to offer shelter, food, and basic veterinary services for pets owned by people experiencing homelessness. The bill passed through the Senate but was unable to move through the Assembly.

Support for SB 679 (Kamlager) Los Angeles County: Affordable Housing
This bill establishes the Los Angeles County Affordable Housing Solutions Agency with the purpose of increasing the supply of affordable housing in Los Angeles County. The new agency will allow for significantly enhanced funding and technical assistance at a regional level for renter protections, affordable housing preservation, and new affordable
housing production. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on September 28, 2022.

**Labor**

**Support for H.R. 842 (Scott) Protecting the Right to Organize Act**
The legislation expands various labor protections related to employees' rights to organize and collectively bargain in the workplace. The bill also allows collective bargaining agreements to require all employees represented by the bargaining unit to contribute fees to the labor organization for the cost of such representation, notwithstanding a state law to the contrary; and expands unfair labor practices to include prohibitions against replacement of, or discrimination against, workers who participate in strikes. The bill makes it an unfair labor practice to require or coerce employees to attend employer meetings designed to discourage union membership and prohibits employers from entering into agreements with employees under which employees waive the right to pursue or a join collective or class-action litigation.

**Natural Disasters**

**Support for AB 1721 (Rodriguez) Seismic Retrofitting**
This bill would establish the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing for the purposes of providing financial assistance to owners of soft story multifamily housing for seismic retrofitting to protect individuals living in multifamily housing that have been determined to be at risk of collapse in earthquakes. The bill would also establish the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing Fund, and its subsidiary account, the Seismic Retrofitting Account, within the State Treasury. Moneys in the fund would be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the California Earthquake Authority for the purposes of distributing funds pursuant to the program. The bill would require the Controller, upon appropriation, to transfer $400,000,000 annually to the fund. The bill passed the Assembly but was unable to move through the Senate.

**Support for AB 1648 (Maienschein) Animal Wildfire Evacuation Plan**
The legislation requires kennels to create and submit an animal natural disaster evacuation plan as a condition for obtaining a license or permit to operate. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on September 26, 2022.

**Oil**

**Support for AB 353 (O'Donnell) Oil Revenue: Oil Trust Fund**
This legislation removes the $300 million cap on the Oil Trust Fund within the State Treasury. The state’s estimated oil abandonment liability is nearly $1 billion, so this legislation will allow the state to continue saving for abandonment. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on September 25, 2022.

**Concern for SB 1137 (Gonzalez) Oil and Gas Operations**
This bill prohibits the Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) from approving any notice of intention (NOI) within a health protection zone, defined as within 3,200 feet
of a sensitive receptor, except for under specified circumstances. This bill requires all oil or gas production facilities or wells with a wellhead within a health protection zone to comply with health, safety, and environmental requirements, as provided, and comply with specified community communication and water sampling requirements. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on September 16, 2022.

Public Employment

Support for SB 960 (Skinner) Public Employment: Peace Officer: Citizenship
Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice to perform various functions involving the training of peace officers. Current law requires peace officers in this state to meet specified minimum standards, including, among other requirements, being at least 18 years of age, being of good moral character, as determined by a thorough background investigation, and being either a citizen of the United States or a permanent resident who is eligible for and has applied for citizenship, except as prescribed. This bill removes the provision that requires peace officers to either be a citizen of the United States or be a permanent resident who is eligible for and has applied for citizenship and would instead require peace officers be legally authorized to work in the United States and make conforming changes. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on September 29, 2022.

Public Health

Support for AB 1929 (Gabriel) Medi-Cal: Violence Prevention Services
The legislation adds violence prevention services as a covered benefit under Medi-Cal, subject to medical necessity and utilization controls. The bill authorizes the department to implement, interpret, or make specific that provision by means of all-county letters, plan letters, or plan or provider bulletins, or similar instructions until regulations are adopted. The bill limits its implementation only to the extent that any necessary federal approvals are obtained and federal financial participation is not otherwise jeopardized. The bill requires the department to post on its internet website the date upon which violence prevention services may be provided and billed. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on August 22, 2022.

Support for SB 1338 (Umberg) CARE Court Framework
The legislation provides individuals with mental health and substance use disorders community-based care and services. The proposal requires counties to provide mental health treatment, substance use treatment, and housing to the most severely impaired and untreated Californians. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on September 14, 2022.

Support for SB 107 (Wiener) Gender Affirming Healthcare
The legislation provides refuge to transgender youth and their families who are relocating to California from a state that does not sanction gender-affirming healthcare. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on September 29, 2022.

Support for SCA 10 (Atkins) Reproductive Freedom
If approved by voters, this proposal would amend the California Constitution to prohibit the state from denying or interfering with an individual’s reproductive freedom in their most intimate decisions, which includes their fundamental right to choose to have an abortion and their fundamental right to choose or refuse contraceptives. The measure was chaptered by Secretary of State on June 29, 2022, and is on the November 8, 2022, ballot.

Support for SB 562 (Portantino) Health Care Coverage: Pervasive Developmental Disorders or Autism
The legislation would expand access to evidence-based treatments for children diagnosed with autism and require health insurance plans to cover these additional treatment models. This bill was passed by the Legislature but was vetoed by Governor Newsom on September 27, 2022.

Support for AB 1400 (Kalra) Guaranteed Health Care for All
This bill, the California Guaranteed Health Care for All Act, would create the California Guaranteed Health Care for All program, or CalCare, to provide comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of all residents of the state. The bill would provide that CalCare cover a wide range of medical benefits and other services and would incorporate the health care benefits and standards of other existing federal and state provisions, including the federal Children’s Health Insurance Program, Medi-Cal, ancillary health care or social services covered by regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities, Knox-Keene, and the federal Medicare program. This bill did not make it out of the Assembly.

Support for AB 2680 (Arambula) Community Health Navigators
This legislation would advance health equity by ensuring vulnerable populations can enroll in, retain, and utilize healthcare coverage and by investing in community-driven approaches to increase outreach for Medi-Cal programs. The bill would also provide training and technical assistance to Medi-Cal Health Navigators on eligibility and enrollment rules and ensures stronger coordination between the Department of Healthcare Services and Covered California. This bill was ordered to the Senate inactive file at the request of Senator Limon.

Support for AB 1995 (Arambula) Medi-Cal: Premiums, Contributions, and Copayments
This legislation would eliminate the Medi-Cal premiums and subscriber contributions for several population groups in need of assistance. This bill was held on the Senate Appropriations suspense file.

Opposition to AB 1737 (Holden) Children’s Camps: Local Registration and Inspections
This legislation would require the Secretary of the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHSA), in coordination with the Director of Social Services (DSS), to lead the development and implementation of a master plan for children's camp safety. The legislation would require the master plan to serve as a blueprint for state government, local government and the private sector to implement strategies and partnerships that promote health and safety in children's camps across California. The legislation would require the Secretary and Director to convene an agency workgroup to advise them in developing and issuing the master plan. The legislation would require DSS to submit a
report to the Governor and Legislature by January 1, 2024 identifying the recommendations of the workgroup and outlining the masterplan. This bill was ordered to the Assembly inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Holden.

**Support for AB 240 (Rodriguez) Local Health Department Workforce Assessment**
The legislation would require the State Department of Public Health to conduct an evaluation of the adequacy of the local health department infrastructure and to make recommendations for future staffing, workforce needs, and resources, in order to accurately and adequately fund local public health. The bill would require the department to report the findings and recommendations of the evaluation to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on or before July 1, 2025. The bill would also require the department to convene an advisory group, composed of representatives from public, private, and tribal entities, as specified, to provide input on the selection of the entity that would conduct the evaluation. The bill would further require the advisory group to provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise to the selected entity. This bill was passed by the Legislature but was vetoed by Governor Newsom on September 27, 2022.

**Public Safety**

**Support for SB 986 (Umberg) Vehicles: Catalytic Converters**
This bill would prohibit a dealer or retailer from selling a new or used motor vehicle equipped with a catalytic converter unless the catalytic converter has been permanently marked with the vehicle identification number of the vehicle to which it is attached, as specified. A violation of this provision would be punishable as an infraction. This bill was ordered to the Assembly inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Jones-Sawyer.

**Support for SB 1087 (Gonzalez) Vehicles: Catalytic Converters**
The legislation prohibits any person from purchasing a used catalytic converter from anybody other than certain specified sellers, including an automobile dismantler, an automotive repair dealer, or an individual possessing documentation, as specified, that they are the lawful owner of the catalytic converter. A violation of this provision would be an infraction, punishable by a fine, as specified. The bill also prohibits a core recycler from purchasing a catalytic converter from anybody other than these specified sellers. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on September 25, 2022.

**Transportation**

**Support for AB 1938 (Friedman) Traffic Safety**
The legislation authorizes Caltrans or a local authority to lower the speed limit by 5 miles per hour from the nearest 5 miles per hour of the 85th percentile, as specified. The bill prohibits the total reduction in the speed limit from exceeding 12.4 miles per hour from the 85th-percentile speed and would authorize a local authority to retain the currently adopted speed limit without further reduction or restore the immediately prior adopted speed limit without further reduction. This bill was approved by Governor Newsom on September 18, 2022.
This report provides an overview of the second year of the 2021/22 State Legislative session and specific issues and legislation of interest for the City of Long Beach (City). The report is broken down into key issue areas, with a synopsis of major actions taken by the Legislature with relevance to the City’s legislative agenda.

The legislative year was marked by a return from unusual conditions associated with the Covid-19 pandemic, where many bill processes were altered and taken remote to accommodate new emergency health standards. The transition was slow and disjointed, and the resulting return to normalcy has been equally opaque, creating difficult inconsistencies throughout the legislative process. For instance, committees were given deference on whether or not they would require participants’ hearing attendance in person. This led to uncertainty and confusion as some committees continued a remote testimony process, while others mandated physical participation.

Another notable difference was a slow return to in-person legislative office visits in the temporary capitol building known as the “swing space”. Continuing the theme of ambiguous rulemaking, legislative offices were given the choice to lock their doors to all outside visitors, thus cutting off access to Members and staff for advocates and members of the public. Roughly half of legislative offices elected to do so.

However, other parts of the legislative process remained largely the same. Constitutional deadlines were met without controversy, California maintained its economic vitality by way of an unprecedented $97.5 billion budget surplus, and Governor Gavin Newsom signed nearly 1,000 new bills into law.
As such, detailed below are particular bills and budgetary items of interest to the City, their current statuses and the impact they might have on municipal affairs.

**Budget Overview**

This fiscal year’s state budget (FY22-23) showed an unprecedented $97.5 billion surplus of a total general fund of $308 billion, which kept legislators and the Governor’s office very busy throughout the year.

On June 27, the Governor signed the primary budget framework SB 154 (Skinner) followed by AB 178 (Ting) on June 30, which made significant amendments to SB 154 and represents the 2022 Budget Act agreement. The Governor also signed dozens of budget trailer bills, which include implementation language for specific appropriations in August prior to the end of the legislative session.

As it relates to local funding, the state budget contains $180 million to help cities implement state-mandated organic waste recycling programs.

Despite lengthy negotiations, the $308 billion budget largely stayed true to the goals of the Governor’s proposed May Revision by increasing financial reserves, strengthening economic support for businesses and families, and allocating most of the surplus to one-time investments.

With the state’s economic future growing increasingly tenuous in future years, lawmakers allocated a record $37.2 billion to the state’s rainy-day fund. However, the focal point of this historically large budget is a $17.5 billion inflation relief package, $9.5 billion of which will go directly to Californians. Fiscal relief will also be provided in the form of low-income rental and utility assistance programs and targeted tax credits for individuals, businesses, and nonprofits. Below is a breakdown of the key budget policies and investments that impact cities.

**Housing, Community, and Economic Development**

The state budget allocated more than $2.5 billion for various housing programs, including $500 million to the Infill Infrastructure Grant program over the next two years, $500 million in Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, $400 million to the Multifamily Housing Program, $410 million over the next two years for Adaptive Reuse, and $150 million to Homekey 2.0.

The budget bill also created a new first-time homebuyer program, the California Dream for All program, which would help make homeownership more achievable and affordable. Up to $1 billion in revolving revenue bonds will be available per year for ten years to generate the needed funds. The bond principal would be repaid once homebuyers sell or refinance the house. The funds would then be recycled to help future homebuyers.

Other allocations include:
- $100 million over two years for mobile homes and manufactured housing.
- $150 million over two years for the preservation of existing affordable housing.
- $100 million over two years for affordable housing on state excess sites.
- $350 million for the CalHOME program.
• $50 million for the California Housing Financing Authority’s accessory dwelling unit financial assistance program.
• $100 million over two years to continue the Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program created by Proposition 41 (2014).

Additionally, one of the trailer bills, SB 197 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), contains language that provides a one-year extension to cities in the Southern California Association of Governments that were unable to adopt a certified housing element by Oct. 15, 2021. The deadline for completing required rezoning may also be extended by one year, under specified circumstances, if the city has completed the rezoning at densities sufficient to accommodate at least 75 percent of the units for low- and very-low-income households.

**Homelessness**

Combating the state’s homelessness crisis continues to be a top priority for the Governor, the Legislature and local governments. Critical investments in homelessness include:

• $700 million for Encampment Resolution grants over two years to help local governments with resolving critical encampments and transitioning individuals into permanent housing.
• $1 billion in 2023-24 for the Homeless Housing, Accountability, and Prevention Program.

Critical investments in behavioral health include:

• $65 million for the implementation of the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court proposal which will help fund SB 1338 (Umberg), signed into law in August.
• $1.5 billion over two years for bridge housing solutions for individuals experiencing homelessness with serious mental illness.
• $200 million to support California’s behavioral health workforce, including $26 million to increase the number of licensed behavioral health professionals through grants to existing university or college behavioral health professional training programs.
• $250 million over three years to address urgent needs and emergent issues in behavioral health for children and youth.

**Climate Change**

Longer and hotter periods of extreme heat are affecting more and more communities. The budget includes $25 million, one-time, to provide grants to communities seeking to build or upgrade existing facilities to serve as community resilience centers that mitigate the public health impacts of extreme heat and other emergencies exacerbated by climate change. Cooling centers, fairground upgrades, and other public buildings would be eligible for this funding. An additional $300 million for extreme heat has yet to be allocated.

The Legislature appropriated $21 billion towards an energy and climate package to address issues around solid waste and recycling, wildfires, zero-emission vehicles, and the drought. One of the most notable items included in this year’s budget is $180 million in SB 1383 (Lara, 2016) local assistance grants for cities and counties. This funding will help cities implement this important greenhouse gas emission reduction law, which requires local governments to divert organic waste from landfills.
Last year, Cal Cities and a coalition of local government, environmental, and waste hauler associations advocated for and secured $60 million for local assistance grants for SB 1383 organic waste diversion regulation implementation. This year, Cal Cities again led a local government coalition to secure an additional $180 million for cities and counties to implement the SB 1383 regulations. Cal Cities will continue to monitor these dollars as CalRecycle develops a grant program to distribute these funds.

Specifically, the funding below indicates a negotiated agreement in August before the Legislative session ended:

- $3.795 billion for energy investments.
- $3.534 billion for zero-emission vehicles.
- $530 million for wildfire and forest resilience.
- $1.465 billion for drought resilience and response.
- $773 million for nature-based solutions.
- $180 million for the state’s Cap-and-Trade Program.
- $330 million in special funds, Beverage Container Recycling: Strengthening the Circular Economy with Consumer Recycling Credits and Market Incentives.
- $3.111 billion for other climate change projects.

**Child Care**
The budget includes several investments in early childhood and child care to help meet the state’s ongoing child care crisis. The COVID-19 pandemic led to the temporary or permanent closure of over 10,000 child care programs. Funding and resources to address the affordability and availability of early learning and care options is essential to an equitable economic recovery and future stability.

Notably, the budget includes $100 million for the acquisition, construction, development, and renovation of child care facilities. Other significant investments support actions taken earlier in the COVID-19 pandemic, such as waiving family fees for childcare, increasing rates for the California State Preschool, and funding agreements between the state and child care providers union for health benefits.

**Libraries**
The state budget includes funding for community services programs that support public libraries, seniors and youth, and local parks. Specifically, the budget bill provides $50 million to support an infrastructure grant program for libraries. The budget also expresses an intent to provide an additional $100 million in 2023-24 for this program. These grants will address the life-safety and critical maintenance needs of public library facilities throughout California. There are also additional library-related investments to support literacy, outdoor access, workforce training, and lunch at the library programming.

**Parks and Open Spaces**
This year’s budget includes several key investments in parks and open spaces, such as $35 million for the Recreational Trails and Greenways Program, which offers competitive grants that provide infrastructure development and enhancements to enable Californians to reconnect with nature.
Other parks and open space investments include:
- $13.5 million to support programs that expand the availability of state park passes offered via local libraries.
- $25 million for the California Cultural and Art Installations in the Parks Program, which will fund art installations to reflect local cultural heritages and connect the public to the natural resources of state and local parks.

**Transportation, Communications, and Public Works**

The budget includes $47 billion worth of investments in the state’s infrastructure, including a $14.8 billion multiyear transportation package for transit, freight, active transportation, climate adaptation, and other purposes across the state.

The budget also includes a compromise between the Governor and legislative leaders on how best to provide relief to Californians impacted by growing inflation. The main expenses in this $11 billion inflationary relief package include:
- $9.5 billion worth of direct stimulus checks to Californians.
- $439 million to suspend the General Fund portion of the sales tax on diesel fuel, which is used to support public transit services. This reduces costs by about 23 cents per gallon, a move that will primarily benefit businesses. The budget will backfill this funding with quarterly transfers from the General Fund.

The budget also commits $6.1 billion for electric vehicle-related initiatives, including:
- $3.9 billion for the electrification of ports, heavy-duty trucks, school and public transit buses in the state.
- $1.2 billion on 40,000 passenger electric vehicles and 100,000 new charging stations throughout the state by the end of 2023.
- $1.2 billion over two years for freight-related infrastructure at and around the state’s ports. Additionally, the budget invests $1 billion in the current year for the Active Transportation Program.

**Broadband**

Trailer bill SB 189 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) allocates $550 million ($300 million in 2023-24 and $250 million in 2024-25) to support the completion of the Broadband Middle-Mile Initiative. The initiative is a partnership among several state entities to construct an open-access middle-mile network, which will help deliver affordable, high-speed broadband services to all Californians

**Public Safety**

The budget amendment, AB 178, increased the funding available for peace officer wellness grants to be administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections from $40 million to $50 million. Additionally, the budget includes funding for the California Office of Emergency Services to assist with mutual aid for response and recovery during emergent incidents. $25 million will be made available to support activities directly related to regional response and readiness. An additional $23 million will be made available to the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System in support of responses to conditions that threaten public safety, such as civil unrest.
Other allocations include over $500 million secured for various programs and prosecutions related to retail theft task forces and $5 million secured for an Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force.

**Cannabis**
The final agreement also includes the elimination of the cultivation tax. The cannabis excise rate will remain at 15% for three years, allowing relevant state agencies to adjust the cannabis excise tax rate every two years that follow in order to capture revenues equivalent to the cultivation tax. Additionally, the minimum baseline for Allocation 3, which includes Youth Education Prevention, Early Intervention, and Treatment Programming, will be set at $670 million to ensure there are no gaps in service.

AB 178 also established the Cannabis Local Jurisdiction Retail Access Grant Program by setting aside $20 million to be allocated to local jurisdictions that plan to expand cannabis retail access but do not have any cannabis retail permitting programs.

**Revenue and taxation**
The state appropriations limit or the “Gann Limit” was back in the limelight again this year. As the name implies, the Gann Limit constrains total state spending to adjusted levels; funds that exceed the limit must be spent on excluded expenditures or be rebated back to taxpayers. In a maneuver to improve the state’s Gann condition, the budget excludes additional local subventions — unrestricted money received by a local agency from the state — from the state limit and thus counts some additional expenditures within local government appropriations limits when capacity exists at that level of government.

The vast majority of the redefined subventions affect county appropriations limits. However, cities may need to revise their local calculations in the coming months. In addition to the billions in direct relief, the budget includes a suspension of the General Fund portion of the sales tax on diesel fuel, reducing costs by about 23 cents per gallon. The budget will backfill this funding with quarterly transfers from the General Fund. Last week, the Governor indicated that he plans to call for a special legislative session in December to push for a tax on oil industry profits to address soaring gasoline prices in California.

**Covid-19**
**AB 152 (Committee on Budget) COVID-19 relief: supplemental paid sick leave.**
Extends the expiration date for the provisions of 2022 COVID-19 Supplemental Paid Sick Leave program contained in SB 114 from September 30, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

Status: Chaptered

**Long Beach specific allocations**
With a great surplus comes great opportunity, and the City took advantage of the Legislature’s increased willingness to fund projects by aggressively advocating for, and ultimately receiving, the below budget allocations:
- $1,600,000 for El Dorado Regional Park.
- $1,600,000 for Stearns Park Softball.
- $2,000,000 for Houghton Park.
• $10,200,000 for East Long Beach El Dorado Park Improvements.
• $4,000,000 for Multi-Service Center improvements
• $1,200,000 for the Wrigley Greenbelt.

**Legislative and Political Overview**

California’s return to normalcy was extended to legislative action as well, with familiar bills around housing and homelessness, public safety, behavioral health, public health, climate action, transportation, economic development, employment and local government operations dominating conversations much of the year. The official signing period for Governor Newsom to act on all legislation ended Friday, September 30th at midnight, marking the final deadline and signaling the end of the 2022 Legislative Session. In total during the 2021-22 legislative session, 2,511 bills made it to the Governor’s desk, over two-thirds of which were signed into law.

**Summary of Major Policy Issues**

**BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**

On April 4th of this year, Sen. Susan Eggman and the mayors of the 13 largest cities in California announced a package of legislation to modernize the behavioral health care system in California, specifically aimed at helping our most vulnerable residents and making needed improvements across the continuum of care.

**Care Court**

The Governor issued a plan in early March that would “compel” treatment for approximately 12,000 people with severe mental illness and drug addiction and homelessness. The intent of the Governor’s plan would be to prevent people from ending up in more restrictive settings like conservatorships or incarceration.

The bill, SB 1338 (Umberg), which was signed into law, establishes the CARE Act, which must be implemented by Glenn, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne Counties by October 1, 2023, and the remaining counties by December 1, 2024, subject to delays based on a state or local emergency, or discretionary approval by the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), up until December 1, 2025.

The bill also provides that a respondent may qualify for the CARE process only if all of the following criteria are met: a) The person is 18 years of age or older. b) The person is currently experiencing a severe mental illness and has a diagnosis identified in the disorder class: schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders. It also requires that at least one of the following is true:

- The person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision and the person's condition is substantially deteriorating.
- The person is in need of services and supports in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would be likely to result in grave disability or serious harm to the person or to others.
- Participation in a CARE plan or agreement would be the least restrictive alternative necessary to ensure the person's recovery and stability.
- It is likely that the person will benefit from participation in a CARE plan or agreement.
• It allows a court, if a criminal defendant is found to be mentally incompetent and ineligible for a diversion, to refer the defendant to the CARE program.

LBC Position: Support
Status: Signed by the Governor

A full list of Sen. Eggman’s behavioral health package can be found below:

**SB 970 (Eggman) Mental Health Services Act**
This bill will make substantive changes to the MHSA planning and accountability processes by: 1) Establishing measurable outcomes that address top public priorities, 2) Creating an online publicly accessible dashboard to track outcomes, 3) Supporting intercounty collaboration and sharing of best practices, and 4) Allowing county goals and measurable outcomes to drive county implementation and spending. This major reform would support targeted, continuous improvement of the services provided by the MHSA.

LBC Position: Watch Closely
Status: Failed Passage

**SB 1154 (Eggman) Facilities for mental health or substance use disorder crisis: database**
This bill requires the Department of Public Health to collaborate with the Department of Health Care Services and the Department of Social Services to develop a real-time, internet-based dashboard to collect, aggregate, and display information about beds in inpatient psychiatric facilities, crisis stabilization units, residential community mental health facilities, and licensed residential alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities.

LBC Position: Watch Closely
Status: Failed passage.

**SB 1035 (Eggman) Mental health services: assisted outpatient treatment**
This bill clarifies that when the court determines a person meets the criteria for assisted outpatient treatment (AOT), the court order is required to state all the categories of AOT treatment the person will receive, including medication when included in the person’s treatment plan.

LBC Position: Watch Closely
Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1238 (Eggman) Behavioral health services: existing and projected needs**
This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine the existing and projected need for behavioral health services for each region in a specified manner and would require, as part of that process, councils of governments to provide the department-specified data. The bill would authorize a council of governments, within 30 days following notice of the determination from the department, to file with the department an objection to the department’s determination of the region’s existing and projected behavioral health need. The bill would require the department to make a final written determination of the region’s existing and projected behavioral needs within 45 days of receiving an object.
LBC Position: Watch Closely
Status: Vetoed

**SB 929 (Eggman) Community mental health services: data collection**
This bill expands the Department of Health Care Services’ responsibility in current law to collect and publish information about involuntary detentions to include additional information, such as clinical outcomes, services provided, and availability of treatment beds.

LBC Position: Watch Closely
Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1416 (Eggman) Mental health services: gravely disabled persons**
This bill would modernize the definition of “gravely disabled” within the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act to more accurately provide for the needs faced by individuals experiencing severe mental illness. SB 1416 would include under the definition of “gravely disabled” a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is unable to provide for the basic needs of personal or medical care or self-protection and safety.

LBC Position: Watch Closely
Status: Failed passage

**SB 1227 (Eggman) Involuntary Commitment: Intensive Treatment**
Under current law, counties can establish an option, through their boards of supervisors, to follow a 14-day period of intensive treatment with an additional period of 30 days for those with a mental health disorder that causes them to be a danger to self or others, or gravely disabled. This period is intended to reduce the need for conservatorships if it is expected that the patient will stabilize within 30 days. In situations where the person does not stabilize as expected, this bill would provide for one additional 30-day period as an alternative to conservatorship proceedings.

LBC Position: Watch Closely
Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 965 (Eggman) Conservatorships: medical record: hearsay rule**
Under current law, a petition for conservatorship can be filed when a person is “gravely disabled.” This means that the person is, as a result of a mental health disorder, unable to provide for their basic needs of food, clothing, or shelter. When a petition is made, a temporary conservatorship can be established and a conservatorship investigation commences. This bill would ensure that the court is considering the contents of the report filed at the conclusion of the investigation and that, during conservatorship proceedings, relevant testimony is able to be considered, provided it falls under a hearsay exemption.

LBC Position: Watch Closely
Status: Failed Passage

**HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS**
Year over year, housing continues to be one of the most heavily debated topics in the State, and the number of bills surrounding the issue is a testament to that fact. From emphases on increased production, housing for all income levels, construction wages, commercial rezoning and transit corridors, to budgetary outlays for housing accelerators and a continued emphasis on homelessness resettlement, housing-related measures brought some of the hottest debates and biggest price tags to the Legislature this year.

On behalf of the City, we tracked over 230 housing-focused bills this session, taking official positions on the eight listed below, and engaging on many more throughout the year. Additionally, Governor Newsom just recently signed his housing bill package into law, and those measures are listed at the end of this section.

**AB 15 (Chiu) COVID-19 relief: tenancy: Tenant Stabilization Act of 2021.**
Would extend the definition of "COVID-19 rental debt" as unpaid rent or any other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due between March 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021. The bill would also extend the repeal date of the act to January 1, 2026. The bill would make other conforming changes to align with these extended dates. By extending the repeal date of the act, the bill would expand the crime of perjury and create a state-mandated local program.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

**AB 491 (Ward) Housing: affordable and market rate units.**
Would require that a mixed-income multifamily structure provide the same access to the common entrances, common areas, and amenities of the structure to occupants of the affordable housing units in the structure as is provided to occupants of the market-rate housing units. The bill would also prohibit a mixed-income multifamily structure from isolating the affordable housing units within the structure to a specific floor or an area on a specific floor. The bill would define various terms for these purposes.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

**AB 1721 (Rodriguez) Seismic retrofitting: soft story multifamily housing.**
Would establish the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing for the purposes of providing financial assistance to owners of soft story multifamily housing for seismic retrofitting to protect individuals living in multifamily housing that have been determined to be at risk of collapse in earthquakes, as specified. The bill would also establish the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing Fund, and its subsidiary account, the Seismic Retrofitting Account, within the State Treasury. Moneys in the fund would be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the California Earthquake Authority for the purposes of distributing funds pursuant to the program. The bill would require the Controller, upon appropriation, to transfer $400,000,000 annually to the fund. The bill would require OES and CEA to enter into or use a joint powers agreement to develop and administer the program, as specified. The bill would require OES and CEA to submit a specified report to the Legislature by July 1, 2042, regarding the implementation of the program. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2042, and would repeal them as of January 1, 2043.
Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

ACA 1 (Aguiar-Curry) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.
The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

SB 15 (Portantino) Housing development: incentives: rezoning of idle retail sites.
Current law establishes, among other housing programs, the Workforce Housing Reward Program, which requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to make local assistance grants to cities, counties, and cities and counties that provide land use approval to housing developments that are affordable to very low and low-income households. This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the Budget Act or other act, would require the department to administer a program to provide incentives in the form of grants allocated as provided to local governments that rezone idle sites used for a big box retailer or a commercial shopping center to instead allow the development of housing, as defined.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

SB 679 (Kamlager) Los Angeles County: affordable housing.
Current law provides for the establishment of various special districts that may support and finance housing development, including affordable housing special beneficiary districts that are authorized to promote affordable housing development with certain property tax revenues that a city or county would otherwise be entitled to receive. This bill, the Los Angeles County Regional Housing Finance Act, would establish the Los Angeles County Affordable Housing Solutions Agency and would state that the agency’s purpose is to increase the supply of affordable housing in Los Angeles County by providing for significantly enhanced funding and technical assistance at a regional level for renter protections, affordable housing preservation, and new affordable housing production, as specified.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

SB 743 (Bradford) Housing developments: broadband adoption: grant program.
Would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would require the Public Utilities Commission to
establish a grant program to fund broadband adoption, digital literacy, and computer equipment for eligible publicly supported communities, low-income mobilehome parks, and farmworker housing, as defined. The bill would require the commission to award grants to eligible publicly supported communities, low-income mobilehome parks, and farmworker housing for the purpose of providing either one-time or both funding for computer equipment and to establish computer labs, and ongoing funding for broadband service and digital literacy programs.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

**CLIMATE CHANGE**

California continues to make-good on its commitment on putting in the work to help protect communities from the devastating impacts of climate change, build for the long-term, and safeguard our treasured state for generations to come. Most notably in this session, Governor Newsom issued a strategic climate change platform to advance that mission.

**Governor Newsom’s 5 Pillars to Address Climate Change**

On August 12, 2022, a mere two weeks before the end of session, the Governor issued a series of proposals that he wanted the Legislature to address before August 31st. Several proposals were strongly opposed by oil producers, including the Western States Petroleum Association and its member companies as well as the State Building Trades Council. All but one bill passed both houses at the end of session and now are on the Governor’s desk, which he will most likely sign.

The Governor’s climate proposals include:

**SB 1137 (Gonzalez) Oil and gas: operations: location restrictions: notice of intention: health protection zone: sensitive receptors.**

This bill would prohibit, commencing January 1, 2023, the division from approving any notice of intention within a health protection zone, as defined, except for reasons related to preventing or responding to a threat to public health, safety, or the environment, complying with a court order, or to plug and abandon or reabandon a well, as provided.

The City had serious concerns with certain provisions of the bill, namely around setback distances and their related statutory changes. Specifically, the City argued that SB 1137 will have significant impacts on the City’s ability to safely manage the environmental risk of subsidence; reserve funding for oil well abandonment; and fund climate, health, and youth programs in Long Beach.

Additionally, the City argued that half of the Long Beach Unit will likely be affected, the City is already planning for a potential 2035 end date that this could jeopardize, environmental liability remains underfunded, significant local and state revenue impacts are projected, the proposal would reduce funding for equity, youth programs, public health and safety, and that future environmental risks are not adequately being considered in the bill.

Efforts are now underway to halt the implementation of the bill in the form of a statewide referendum. The referendum is titled, “REFERENDUM CHALLENGING 2022 LAW
PROHIBITING NEW OIL AND GAS WELLS NEAR HOMES, SCHOOLS, AND HOSPITALS”.
If the required number of registered voters sign this petition and it is timely filed, a 2022 law will not take effect unless approved at the next statewide general or special election after November 8, 2022. Referendums in California need only secure the requisite amount of signatures 31 days prior to the general election, as opposed to 131 days for ballot initiatives. Therefore, come November 8th, voters may be able to decide the ultimate fate of setback law stateside.

Position: Concerns
Status: Chaptered

**AB 1279 (Muratsuchi & C. Garcia) The CA Climate Crisis Act**
This bill requires the state to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, to achieve that goal with at least an 85% reduction in GHG emissions, and to achieve and maintain net negative GHG emissions thereafter. The bill also creates requirements for reporting from the California Air Resources Board (ARB) and review by the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO).

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered

**AB 2133 (Quirk) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit**
This bill would have required the State Air Board (ARB) to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030.

Position: Watch
Status: Failed Passage

**SB 905 (Caballero) Carbon Capture & Storage**
This bill seeks to develop and implement a regulatory framework that enables a streamlined and safe deployment of Carbon Capture, Removal, Utilization and Sequestration technologies in California. Specifically, the bill directs ARB to establish the Carbon Capture, Removal, Utilization and Storage Program which will evaluate the safety and efficacy of carbon capture and removal technologies, maximize workforce benefits, and protect frontline communities by minimizing impacts to health, safety and the environment from these projects.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered

**SB 1020 (Laird) Clean Energy, Jobs, and Affordability Act of 2022**
This bill establishes interim targets to the statewide 100% clean energy policy. Additionally requires state agencies to accelerate their 100% clean energy policy goal by 10 years.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered

**CLEAN/GREEN/RENEWABLE ENERGY**
In May, the Governor pressured lawmakers to approve an energy plan that aimed to expedite and streamline construction of new clean energy facilities. Included was a controversial clause that allows developers to bypass local permitting and instead turn to the California Energy Commission for fast-track approval.

**AB 1857 (Garcia, Cristina) Solid waste.**
The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a city, county, or city and county, or regional agency formed under the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. The act requires those jurisdictions to divert 50% of the solid waste subject to the element, except as specified, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The act allows the 50% diversion requirement to include not more than 10% through transformation, as defined, if specified conditions are met. This bill would repeal the provision authorizing the inclusion of not more than 10% of the diversion through transformation. Because the bill would require local agencies to revise the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plans, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Another contentious bill aimed at transitioning to zero waste in California, the City argued that this would eliminate diversion credits for utilizing transformation facilities such as SERFF; and despite efforts to strengthen the proposed grant program, the legislation does not appropriate funding to advance the infrastructure and programming necessary to achieve the goals outlined in the legislation. Additionally, in the many years—perhaps decades—it will take to get to zero waste in California, the bill will simply exacerbate the environmental impacts of waste management given the lack of available alternatives to landfilling.

Throughout our conversations with various members of the Legislature and the Governor’s office, it was made clear that we could not find agreement on the issue, and that amendments were either not forthcoming, or harmful to our position. As a result, we remained opposed unless amended throughout the year, and the bill was passed by the Legislature on the 2nd-to-last day of session. Governor Newsom signed the bill as part of his climate package on September 16th.

**Position:** Oppose Unless Amended  
**Status:** Chaptered

**AB 205 (Committee on Budget): Energy**
This bill will allow clean energy developers to opt into a new streamlined environmental review and approval process via the California Energy Commission (CEC) for certain solar, wind, and battery storage projects.

**Position:** Watch  
**Status:** Chaptered

**AB 353 (O'Donnell) Oil revenue: Oil Trust Fund.**
Current law establishes the Oil Trust Fund in the State Treasury and appropriates the money in the fund to the State Lands Commission commencing when specified conditions are met. Current law requires the Controller to transfer certain oil-revenue-related moneys to the fund. Current law
requires the commission to expend the money in the fund to finance the costs of well abandonment, pipeline removal, facility removal, remediation, and other costs associated with removal of oil and gas facilities from the Long Beach tidelands. Current law prohibits the total amount deposited in the fund from exceeding $300,000,000 and requires all interest earned on money in the fund after the balance in the fund totals $300,000,000 to be transferred to the General Fund. This bill would delete the provisions relating to the limit on the total amount deposited in the fund.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

**AB 585 (Rivas, Luz) Climate change: Extreme Heat and Community Resilience Program.**
Would establish the Extreme Heat and Community Resilience Program for the purpose of coordinating state efforts and supporting local and regional efforts to mitigate the impacts of, and reduce the public health risks of, extreme heat and the urban heat island effect, and would require the Office of Planning and Research to administer the program through the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

**AB 962 (Kamlager) California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: reusable beverage containers.**
The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to certify processors and requires certified processors to comply with specified requirements for operation, including, among others, taking the actions necessary and approved by the department to cancel containers to render them unfit for redemption. A violation of the act is an infraction. This bill would authorize the department to authorize a processor to satisfy that cancellation requirement by washing a reusable beverage container or transferring a reusable beverage container for subsequent washing to a processor approved by the department. The bill would authorize the department to certify additional models of processors that are determined necessary to implement that provision and would require, by January 1, 2024, the of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt by regulation the requirements and standards for the certification and operation of those processors, as specified.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

**AB 1201 (Ting D) Solid waste: products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability.**
Current law authorizes the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery to issue guidelines for determining whether a plastic product is not compliant with these labeling requirements, and whether a plastic product is designed, pigmented, or advertised in a manner that is misleading to consumers. Current law defines "plastic product" for these purposes to mean a product made of plastic, whether alone or in combination with other material. This bill would repeal that definition of "plastic product" and replace certain references to "plastic product" in those and related provisions with "product," which includes, but is not limited to, a consumer product, as defined, a package or packaging component, a thin plastic sheet film product, and a food or beverage container.
Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

**AB 1322 (Rivas, Robert) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: aviation greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan.**
Would require the State Air Resources Board, on or before July 1, 2024, to develop a plan, consistent with federal law, to reduce aviation greenhouse gas emissions and help the state reach its goal of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, including a sustainable fuels target for the aviation sector of at least 20% by 2030. Contingent upon an appropriation, the bill would require the state board, on or before July 1, 2024, to commence implementation of the plan to achieve these goals.

Position: Support
Status: Vetoed

**AB 2758 (O'Donnell) Southern Los Angeles: ocean dumpsites: chemical waste.**
Existing law establishes the California Environmental Protection Agency, under the supervision of the Secretary for Environmental Protection, consisting of various departments, boards, and offices, and vests the agency with authority over various environmental matters. This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, until January 1, 2027, to hold at least 4 public meetings per year, with the first meeting occurring on or before March 31, 2023, to, among other things, provide members of the public with current information on the agency’s efforts to study and mitigate DDT and other chemical waste located at Dumpsite-1 and Dumpsite-2 off the coast of Los Angeles. The bill would require the agency, on or before June 30, 2025, to report to the Legislature with policy recommendations on how to further mitigate the negative impacts of anthropogenic chemical waste deposits at or from the dumpsites, as provided.

Position: Support
Status: Failed passage

**SB 289 (Newman) Recycling: batteries and battery-embedded products.**
Would make the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 and the Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 inoperative as of June 30, 2025, and would repeal those acts as of January 1, 2026. The bill would enact the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2021, which would require producers, as defined, either individually or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for batteries and battery-embedded products.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

**SB 343 (Allen) Environmental advertising: recycling symbol: recyclability: products and packaging.**
Current law declares that it is the public policy of the state that environmental marketing claims, whether explicit or implied, should be substantiated by competent and reliable evidence to prevent deceiving or misleading consumers about the environmental impact of plastic products and that, for
consumers to have accurate and useful information about the environmental impact of plastic products, environmental marketing claims should adhere to uniform and recognized standards. This bill would further declare that it is the public policy of the state that claims related to the recyclability of a product or packaging be truthful and that consumers deserve accurate and useful information related to how to properly handle the end of life of a product or packaging.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

**SB 619 (Laird) Organic waste: reduction regulations: local jurisdiction compliance.**
Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve, among other things, a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%. Current law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, and authorizes those regulations to require local jurisdictions to impose requirements on generators or other relevant entities within their jurisdiction, to authorize local jurisdictions to impose penalties on generators for noncompliance, and to include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction facing continuing violations that commence during the 2022 calendar year of those regulations to submit to the department no later than March 1, 2022, a notification of intent to comply, as prescribed.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

**SB 635 (Gonzalez) Cleanup activities on state highways, rights-of-way, off ramps, and homeless encampments.**
Current law establishes the Department of Transportation and vests it with full possession and control of all state highways and all property and rights in property acquired for state highway purposes. Current law authorizes the department to establish maintenance programs related to highway cleanup, as specified. Current law establishes the Independent Office of Audits and Investigation within the department, whose director has the title of Inspector General. Current law requires the office to ensure that the department, and external entities that receive state and federal transportation funds from the department, are spending those funds efficiently, effectively, economically, and in compliance with applicable state and federal requirements. This bill would require the department to coordinate cleanup activities related to state highways, rights-of-way, off ramps, and homeless encampments on department-owned property and solicit information from, and coordinate with, other agencies about highway cleanup activities, as specified. The bill would also require the department to submit a specified report of cleanup activities to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2023.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

**SB 1226 (Durazo) Joint powers agreements: zero-emission transportation systems or facilities.**
Would, notwithstanding any other provision of the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, authorize a private, nonprofit corporation formed for the purposes of providing services to zero-emission transportation systems or facilities, including, but not limited to, finance, design, construction, operation, or maintenance, or authorized by their board of directors to provide such services, to join a joint powers authority or enter into a joint powers agreement with a public agency to facilitate the development, construction, and operation of zero-emission transportation systems or facilities that lower greenhouse gases, reduce vehicle congestion and vehicle miles traveled, and improve public transit connections. The bill, notwithstanding any other law, would prohibit a joint powers authority formed pursuant to these provisions from incurring debt. Under the bill, the authority would be governed by a board of directors, composed as determined by the participating public agency or agencies. The bill would prohibit the representation of private, nonprofit mutual benefit corporations on the board of directors from exceeding 50%. The bill would define terms for its purposes. The bill’s provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2032.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

PUBLIC SAFETY

Another top priority for Legislators, public safety was an interesting issue area this year due to the stark rhetorical and political contrast when compared to sessions-past. Like most of the top issues in the California legislature, public safety policy operates on a pendulum that tends to swing back and forth every few years. On the one side you have criminal justice and police reform groups; on the other you typically have law enforcement and various attorney groups. The last few years have seen the pendulum firmly on the side of the former, however, current rises in certain crime, auto theft and retail theft have swung the pendulum more recently to the latter. As a result, 2022 was one of the most successful policy years for law enforcement in the past decade, with each major threat either being defeated or drastically amended before passage.

As mentioned before, 2022 was also a successful year for law enforcement budgetarily, securing funding for major priorities such as officer wellness, various task forces, victims’ compensation, and retail theft operations.

On behalf of the City in the 2021-22 legislative session, we tracked over 220 police-related bills, taking official positions on those listed below.

AB 43 (Friedman) Traffic safety.
Current law establishes various default speed limits for vehicles upon highways, as specified. Current law authorizes state and local authorities to adjust these default speed limits, as specified, based upon certain findings determined by an engineering and traffic survey. Existing law defines an engineering and traffic survey and prescribes specified factors that must be included in the survey, including prevailing speeds and road conditions. Current law authorizes local authorities to consider additional factors, including pedestrian and bicyclist safety. This bill would authorize local authorities to consider the safety of vulnerable pedestrian groups, as specified.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered
AB 2220 (Muratsuchi) Homeless Courts Pilot Program.
Current law governs the jurisdiction of various criminal actions and criminal proceedings. Current law also provides various diversion programs, including programs for defendants with cognitive disabilities and programs for defendants who were, or currently are, members of the United States military. This bill would create the Homeless Courts Pilot Program, which would remain in effect until January 1, 2027, to be administered by the Judicial Council for the purpose of providing comprehensive community-based services to achieve stabilization for, and address the specific legal needs of, chronically homeless individuals who are involved with the criminal justice system. The bill would require programs seeking grant funds to provide a number of specified services or program components, including, but not limited to, a diversion program enabling participating defendants to have infractions, misdemeanor, or felony charges dismissed upon completion of a program, provision of supportive housing, as defined, during the duration of the program, and a dedicated county representative to assist defendants with housing needs.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to dispose of dangerous fireworks after specified proceedings. Under current law, if no proceedings are commenced, the State Fire Marshal may dispose of the fireworks after satisfying certain specified requirements. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal to manage rather than dispose of these fireworks, as provided, and would eliminate the requirements, including the conditions on disposal, imposed on the State Fire Marshal in the absence of proceedings. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to ensure that any dangerous fireworks seized that are identified by the State Fire Marshal as hazardous waste are managed in accordance with California and federal hazardous waste laws and regulations. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to ensure that this hazardous waste is shipped only by registered hazardous waste transporters and treated, stored, or disposed of only by authorized hazardous waste facilities.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

SB 960 (Skinner) Public employment: peace officers: citizenship.
Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice to perform various functions involving the training of peace officers. Current law requires peace officers in this state to meet specified minimum standards, including, among other requirements, being at least 18 years of age, being of good moral character, as determined by a thorough background investigation, and being either a citizen of the United States or a permanent resident who is eligible for and has applied for citizenship, except as prescribed. This bill would provide that those standards shall be interpreted and applied consistent with federal law and regulations, as specified. The bill would remove the provision that requires peace officers to either be a citizen of the United States or be a permanent resident who is eligible for and has applied for citizenship, and would instead require peace officers be legally authorized to work in the United States, and make conforming changes.
PUBLIC HEALTH

On behalf of the City in the 2021-22 legislative session, we tracked over 120 public health-related bills, taking official positions on the 10 listed below. Additionally, we have included a full list of top public health priority bills that Governor Newsom has recently signed into law.

**AB 97 (Nazarian) Health care coverage: insulin affordability.**
Would prohibit a health care service plan contract or a health disability insurance policy, as specified, issued, amended, delivered, or renewed on or after January 1, 2022, from imposing a deductible on an insulin prescription drug, except as specified for a high deductible health plan, as defined. Because a willful violation of these provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position: Support  
Status: Failed Passage

**AB 118 (Kamlager) Department of Social Services: C.R.I.S.E.S. Grant Pilot Program.**
Would enact the Community Response Initiative to Strengthen Emergency Systems Act, or the C.R.I.S.E.S. Act, for purposes of creating, implementing, and evaluating the C.R.I.S.E.S. Grant Pilot Program, which the act would establish. The bill would require the department to administer the program if appropriate funding is made available to the department. The bill would require the department to award grants to qualified grantees, which include city, county, and tribal departments of social services, disability services, health services, public health, or behavioral health, based on grant eligibility criteria developed in partnership with a stakeholder workgroup.

Position: Support  
Status: Chaptered

**AB 221 (Santiago) Emergency food assistance.**
Would require the State Department of Social Services to provide a food assistance benefit to low-income California residents, regardless of immigration status, by contracting with nonprofit entities, as defined, to issue the food assistance benefit in the form of prepaid cards. The bill would require the department to procure the prepaid cards to administer the food assistance benefit and to ensure the availability of those prepaid cards to nonprofit entities, as specified. The bill would require participating nonprofit entities to maintain specified records. The bill would require the department and nonprofit entities to distribute all of the food assistance benefits by July 1, 2023. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific these provisions without taking regulatory action.

Position: Support  
Status: Failed Passage

**AB 240 (Rodriguez) Local health department workforce assessment.**
Would require the State Department of Public Health to conduct an evaluation of the adequacy of
the local health department infrastructure and to make recommendations for future staffing, workforce needs, and resources, in order to accurately and adequately fund local public health. The bill would authorize the department to contract with an appropriate and qualified entity to conduct the evaluation. The bill would exempt the department from specific provisions relating to public contracting with regard to this requirement. The bill would require the department to report the findings and recommendations of the evaluation to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on or before July 1, 2025. The bill would also require the department to convene an advisory group, composed of representatives from public, private, and tribal entities, as specified, to provide input on the selection of the entity that would conduct the evaluation. The bill would further require the advisory group to provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise to the selected entity. The bill would make its provisions contingent on sufficient funding and repeal its provisions on January 1, 2027.

Position: Support
Status: Vetoed

**AB 1338 (Low) Public social services programs: financial assistance demonstration and research programs.**

Current law requires the State Department of Social Services to administer various public social services programs, including the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals, and the CalFresh program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would require the department to develop a process to register any organization or entity that issues financial assistance through a program in the state, and to make public on its internet website a list of those organizations or entities that have registered to issue financial assistance.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

**AB 1400 (Kalra) Guaranteed Health Care for All.**

Current law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Current law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill, the California Guaranteed Health Care for All Act, would create the California Guaranteed Health Care for All program, or CalCare, to provide comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of all residents of the state. The bill, among other things, would provide that CalCare cover a wide range of medical benefits and other services and would incorporate the health care benefits and standards of other existing federal and state provisions, including the federal Children’s Health Insurance Program, Medi-Cal, ancillary health care or social services covered by regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities, Knox-Keene, and the federal Medicare program.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage
AB 1929 (Gabriel) Medi-Cal benefits: violence prevention services.
Current law establishes a schedule of benefits under the Medi-Cal program, including various mental health services. Current federal law authorizes, at the option of the state, preventive services, as defined, that are recommended by a physician or other licensed practitioner of the healing arts. This bill would add violence prevention services, as defined, as a covered benefit under Medi-Cal, subject to medical necessity and utilization controls. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific that provision by means of all-county letters, plan letters, or plan or provider bulletins, or similar instructions until regulations are adopted. The bill would limit its implementation only to the extent that any necessary federal approvals are obtained and federal financial participation is not otherwise jeopardized. The bill would require the department to post on its internet website the date upon which violence prevention services may be provided and billed.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

SB 452 (Gonzalez) State government: Immigrant and Refugee Affairs Agency: Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs.
Current law designates 8 agencies in state government and requires the secretary of an agency to be generally responsible for the sound fiscal management of each department, office, or other unit within the agency. Current law further requires the secretary of an agency to, among other duties, continually seek to improve the organization structure, the operating policies, and the management information systems of each department, office, or other unit. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, establish the Immigrant and Refugee Affairs Agency as an agency within state government, to be headed by a secretary who is appointed by the Governor and subject to Senate confirmation. The bill would specify that the purpose of the agency is to reduce obstacles and enhance immigrant integration, as defined, into the social, cultural, economic, and civic life of the state.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

SCA 10 (Atkins) Reproductive freedom.
Would amend the California Constitution to prohibit the state from denying or interfering with an individual’s reproductive freedom in their most intimate decisions, which includes their fundamental right to choose to have an abortion and their fundamental right to choose or refuse contraceptives.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

TRANSPORTATION

AB 1938 (Friedman) Traffic safety: speed limits.
Current law establishes various default speed limits for vehicles upon highways, as specified. Current law requires the Department of Transportation (Caltrans), by regulation, to require Caltrans or a local authority to round speed limits up or down to the nearest 5 miles per hour of the 85th
percentile of free-flowing traffic. This bill would, if the speed limit needs to be rounded down to the nearest 5 miles per hour increment of the 85th-percentile speed, authorize Caltrans or a local authority to lower the speed limit by 5 miles per hour from the nearest 5 miles per hour of the 85th percentile, as specified. The bill would prohibit the total reduction in the speed limit from exceeding 12.4 miles per hour from the 85th-percentile speed and would authorize a local authority to retain the currently adopted speed limit without further reduction or restore the immediately prior adopted speed limit without further reduction.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

**AB 2703 (Muratsuchi) Electric vehicle charging stations: reliability standards: low-income and disadvantaged community financial assistance.**

Current law establishes the Clean Transportation Program, administered by the Energy Commission, to provide funding to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California’s fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state’s climate change policies. This bill would require a person who receives state funding to deploy a publicly available electric vehicle charging station to agree, as a condition of receiving the funding, to operate the station in compliance with reliability and reporting standards that would be developed by the Energy Commission, as specified. The bill would require the Energy Commission and the Public Utilities Commission to develop excluded time criteria from which the recipient of the state funding is exempt from reliability standards compliance. The bill would require the Energy Commission to publish data on compliance with the reliability standards as part of the above-described assessment and to protect the confidential information of an entity subject to the reliability standards by anonymizing and aggregating the compliance data in the assessment. The bill would also require the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop a program, in consultation with the California Integrated Travel Project, to provide financial assistance to residents of low-income or disadvantaged communities, or both, to use electric vehicle charging stations, as specified.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

**ACR 148 (O'Donnell) Long Beach International Gateway Bridge.**

Would designate a specified portion of State Route 710 in the City of Long Beach as the Long Beach International Gateway Bridge. The measure would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost for appropriate signs showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those signs.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

**SB 635 (Gonzalez) Cleanup activities on state highways, rights-of-way, off ramps, and homeless encampments.**

Current law establishes the Department of Transportation and vests it with full possession and control of all state highways and all property and rights in property acquired for state highway purposes. Current law authorizes the department to establish maintenance programs related to highway cleanup, as specified. Current law establishes the Independent Office of Audits and
Investigation within the department, whose director has the title of Inspector General. Current law requires the office to ensure that the department, and external entities that receive state and federal transportation funds from the department, are spending those funds efficiently, effectively, economically, and in compliance with applicable state and federal requirements. This bill would require the department to coordinate cleanup activities related to state highways, rights-of-way, off ramps, and homeless encampments on department-owned property and solicit information from, and coordinate with, other agencies about highway cleanup activities, as specified. The bill would also require the department to submit a specified report of cleanup activities to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2023.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

SB 640 (Becker) Transportation financing: jointly funded projects.
Current law provides for the deposit of various funds, including revenues from certain increases in fuel taxes and vehicle fees, for the program into the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account. After certain allocations for the program are made, existing law requires the remaining funds available for the program to be continuously appropriated 50% for allocation to the department for maintenance of the state highway system or for the State Highway Operation and Protection Program and 50% for apportionment to cities and counties by the Controller pursuant to a specified formula. Current law requires a city or county to submit to the California Transportation Commission a list of proposed projects, as specified, to be eligible for an apportionment of those funds. This bill would authorize cities and counties to propose projects to be jointly funded by the cities and counties’ apportionments of those funds, as specified.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered

SB 1226 (Durazo) Joint powers agreements: zero-emission transportation systems or facilities.
Would, notwithstanding any other provision of the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, authorize a private, nonprofit corporation formed for the purposes of providing services to zero-emission transportation systems or facilities, including, but not limited to, finance, design, construction, operation, or maintenance, or authorized by their board of directors to provide such services, to join a joint powers authority or enter into a joint powers agreement with a public agency to facilitate the development, construction, and operation of zero-emission transportation systems or facilities that lower greenhouse gases, reduce vehicle congestion and vehicle miles traveled, and improve public transit connections. The bill, notwithstanding any other law, would prohibit a joint powers authority formed pursuant to these provisions from incurring debt. Under the bill, the authority would be governed by a board of directors, composed as determined by the participating public agency or agencies. The bill would prohibit the representation of private, nonprofit mutual benefit corporations on the board of directors from exceeding 50%. The bill would define terms for its purposes. The bill’s provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2032.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AB 106 (Salas) Regions Rise Grant Program.
Would establish the Regions Rise Grant Program within the Office of Planning and Research for the purpose of supporting inclusive, cross-jurisdictional, and innovative engagement processes that lead to inclusive strategies to address barriers and challenges confronting communities in creating economic prosperity for all. The bill would define "region" as a geographic area composed of one or more counties and cities that form a functional economy.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

The California Tourism and Marketing Act, establishes a nonprofit mutual benefit corporation named the California Travel and Tourism Commission under the direction of a board of commissioners composed of 37 members, including the Director of the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development. This bill, the California Tourism Recovery Act, would require the commission to, upon a determination by the State Department of Public Health that it is safe to resume travel in California, implement a strategic media and jobs recovery campaign known as the "Calling All Californians" program for the purpose of reversing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the travel and tourism industry in California, as specified.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

AB 2792 (Rubio, Blanca) Cannabis: excise tax: cultivation tax.
The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) imposes an excise tax on upon purchasers of cannabis or cannabis products sold in this state at the rate of 15% of the average market price of any retail sale by a cannabis retailer. Current law defines average market price in an arm’s length transaction to mean the average retail price determined by the wholesale cost of the cannabis or cannabis products sold or transferred to a cannabis retailer, plus a markup, as determined by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration on a biannual basis in 6-month intervals. Current law prohibited the department from increasing the markup amount during the period beginning on and after September 18, 2020, and before July 1, 2021. This bill, from July 1, 2022, to July 1, 2025, inclusive, would prohibit the department from including any markup amount in the average market price in an arm’s length transaction for purposes of the cannabis excise tax, and would reduce the rate of the cannabis excise tax imposed on purchasers in a nonarm’s length transaction to 8%. The bill, from July 1, 2022, to July 1, 2025, inclusive, would suspend the imposition of the excise tax upon purchasers of cannabis or cannabis products sold in this state by licensees eligible for a fee waiver or deferral pursuant to the program established by the Department of Cannabis Control under the California Cannabis Equity Act.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

SB 603 (Bradford) Cannabis license deferral and waiver fee program: tax credit.
MAUCRSA required a state licensing authority, on or before January 1, 2021, to develop and implement a program to provide a deferral or waiver for an application fee, a licensing fee, or a renewal fee for a needs-based applicant or needs-based licensee, as specified. Current law made the operation of those provisions contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute for purposes of those provisions. This bill would remove the above-mentioned date, thereby requiring a state licensing authority to develop and implement that fee deferral or waiver program upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute for that purpose.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

SB 1281 (Bradford) Cannabis taxes.
The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, as additionally amended by statute, imposes a weight-based cultivation tax on harvested cannabis that enters the commercial market and a separate excise tax on purchasers of cannabis or cannabis products sold in this state at the rate of 15% of the average market price of any retail sale by a cannabis retailer, as specified. Current law defines average market price in an arm’s length transaction to mean the average retail price determined by the wholesale cost of the cannabis or cannabis products sold or transferred to a cannabis retailer, plus a mark-up, as determined by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration on a biannual basis in 6-month intervals.

Current law requires revenues from the cultivation and excise taxes to be deposited into the California Cannabis Tax Fund, and continuously appropriates that tax fund for specified purposes. This bill, beginning on January 1, 2023, would discontinue the imposition of the cultivation tax, as specified, and would impose the excise tax on purchasers of cannabis or cannabis products sold in this state at the rate of 5% of the gross receipts of any retail sale by a cannabis retailer, as specified.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

OTHER BILLS WATCHED BY THE CITY

AB 1951 (Grayson) Sales and use tax: exemptions: manufacturing
The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes, including a partial exemption from those taxes, on and after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2030, for the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified tangible personal property purchased by a qualified person for purchases not exceeding $200,000,000, for use primarily in manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling of tangible personal property, as specified; qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in research and development, as provided; qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily to maintain, repair, measure, or test any qualified tangible personal property, as provided; and qualified tangible personal property purchased by a contractor purchasing that property for use in the performance of a construction contract for the qualified person, that will use that property as an integral part of specified processes.

Current law, on and after January 1, 2018, and before July 1, 2030, additionally exempts from those taxes the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in the generation or production, as defined, or storage and distribution, as defined, of electric power. This bill would, on
and after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, make this a full exemption for purchases not exceeding $200,000,000.

Position: Oppose
Status: Vetoed

**AB 662 (Rodriguez) State Fire Marshal and Emergency Medical Services Authority: peer-to-peer suicide prevention.**
Current law directs the State Fire Marshal to establish additional training standards that include criteria for curriculum content recommended by the Emergency Response Training Advisory Committee involving first responders to terrorism incidents, as provided. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to contract with the California Firefighter Joint Apprenticeship Program for the development of that curriculum content criteria. Current law authorizes every paid and volunteer firefighter assigned to field duties in a state or local fire department or fire protection or firefighting agency to receive the training. Current law makes these requirements contingent upon the receipt of federal funds, as provided. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal to establish additional training standards that include the criteria for curriculum content recommended by the Statewide Training and Education Advisory Committee involving peer-to-peer suicide prevention programming. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to coordinate with the California Firefighter Joint Apprenticeship Program to develop and deliver the curriculum content criteria. The bill would authorize all paid personnel assigned to field duties in a state or local fire department or fire protection or firefighting agency to receive the peer-to-peer suicide prevention training, as provided. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal to make the curriculum content criteria available to the authority.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered

**AB 1500 (Garcia, Eduardo) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.**
Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $7,080,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Failed Passage

**AB 1632 (Weber, Akilah) Restroom access: medical conditions.**
Would, if certain conditions are met, require a place of business that is open to the general public for the sale of goods and that has a toilet facility for its employees to allow any individual who is lawfully on the premises of that place of business to use that toilet facility during normal business hours, even if the place of business does not normally make the employee toilet facility available to the general public. A willful or grossly negligent violation of this requirement would be subject to a civil penalty, not exceeding $100 per violation, without creating or implying a private right of
action, and without applying to an employee. Under the bill, an employee would not be subject to
discharge or any other disciplinary action by their employer for a violation of this requirement,
unless the employee’s action is contrary to an expressed policy developed by their employer
pursuant to these provisions.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered

**AB 1651 (Kalra) Worker rights: Workplace Technology Accountability Act.**
Current law requires state agencies to develop and implement a telecommuting plan, as specified,
and to evaluate their telecommuting programs. This bill would require agencies to periodically
update their plans to respond to changing technology and its impact on worker well-being.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Failed Passage

**AB 1824 (Committee on Public Employment and Retirement) Public employees’ retirement.**
Current law creates the Cash Balance Benefit Program, which is administered by the Teachers’
Retirement Board, to provide a retirement plan for the benefit of participating employees who
provide creditable service for less than 50% of full time. The Teachers’ Retirement Law (TRL)
defines “creditable service” in connection with the Cash Balance Benefit Program with reference to
specified activities performed for certain employers, including for a prekindergarten through grade
12 employer, as specified, and for a community college employer, as specified. State Teachers’
Retirement System (STRS) prescribes the activities that earn creditable service in this regard to
include trustee service, as specified. This bill would revise the description of trustee service to link
it to the definition of this service, which means duties performed by a member of the governing
body of an employer.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered

**AB 1851 (Rivas, Robert) Public works: prevailing wage: hauling.**
Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem
wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public
works projects. Current law defines the term “public works” for purposes of requirements
regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition,
installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for using public funds, except as specified.
Current law includes in the definition of “public works” under certain circumstances the hauling of
refuse from a public works site to an outside disposal location. Current law makes a willful
violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This
bill would expand the definition of “public works” for those purposes to include the on-hauling of
materials used for paving, grading, and fill onto a public works site if the individual driver’s work
is integrated into the flow process of construction.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered
AB 1949 (Low) Employees: bereavement leave.
Would make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 5 days of bereavement leave upon the death of a family member, as defined. The bill would require that leave be completed within 3 months of the date of death. The bill would require that leave be taken pursuant to any existing bereavement leave policy of the employer. Under the bill, in the absence of an existing policy, the bereavement leave may be unpaid. However, the bill would authorize an employee to use certain other leave balances otherwise available to the employee, including accrued and available paid sick leave.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered

Would require an employer to require each person who is an employee or independent contractor, and who is eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, to show proof to the employer, or an authorized agent thereof, that the person has been vaccinated against COVID-19. This bill would establish an exception from this vaccination requirement for a person who is ineligible to receive a COVID-19 vaccine due to a medical condition or disability or because of a sincerely held religious belief, as specified, and would require compliance with various other state and federal laws. The bill would require proof-of-vaccination status to be obtained in a manner that complies with federal and state privacy laws and not be retained by the employer, unless the person authorizes the employer to retain proof.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Failed Passage

AB 2182 (Wicks) Discrimination: family responsibilities.
The California Fair Employment and Housing Act, prohibits various forms of employment discrimination and recognizes the opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold employment without specified forms of discrimination as a civil right. The act also makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, among other things, to refuse to hire or employ a person because of various personal characteristics, conditions, or traits. The act specifies that nothing in the act prohibits employers from taking certain actions. This bill would prohibit employment discrimination on account of family responsibilities, as defined, and would recognize the opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination because of family responsibilities as a civil right, as specified.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Failed Passage

AB 2188 (Quirk) Discrimination in employment: use of cannabis.
Would, on and after January 1, 2024, make it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against a person in hiring, termination, or any term or condition of employment, or otherwise penalize a person, if the discrimination is based upon the person’s use of cannabis off the job and away from the workplace, except for preemployment drug screening, as specified, or upon an employer-required drug screening test that has found the person to have nonpsychoactive cannabis metabolites in their hair, blood, urine, or other bodily fluids. The bill would exempt certain
applicants and employees from the bill’s provisions, including employees in the building and construction trades and applicants and employees in positions requiring a federal background investigation or clearance, as specified. The bill would specify that the bill does not preempt state or federal laws requiring applicants or employees to be tested for controlled substances as a condition of employment, receiving federal funding or federal licensing-related benefits, or entering into a federal contract.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered

**SB 1127 (Atkins) Workers’ compensation: liability presumptions.**
Current law requires an injured employee to file a claim form with the employer. Under current law, except for specified injuries, if liability is not rejected within 90 days after the date the claim form is filed with the employer, the injury is presumed compensable and the presumption is rebuttable only by evidence discovered subsequent to the 90-day period. For certain injuries or illnesses, including hernia, heart trouble, pneumonia, or tuberculosis, among others, sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder, this bill would reduce those time periods to 75 days. The bill would make other conforming changes.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered

**SB 1328 (McGuire) Prohibited investments and contracts: Russia and Belarus.**
The California Constitution grants the retirement board of a public employee retirement system plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the retirement fund and system. These provisions qualify this grant of powers by reserving to the Legislature the authority to prohibit investments if it is in the public interest and the prohibition satisfies standards of fiduciary care and loyalty required of a retirement board. Current law prohibits the boards of administration of the Public Employees’ Retirement System and the State Teachers’ Retirement System from making investments in certain countries and in thermal coal companies, as specified, subject to the boards’ plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the systems. This bill, except as specified, would prohibit the boards of specified state and local public retirement systems from making additional or new investments in prohibited companies, as defined, domiciled in Russia or Belarus, as defined, companies that the United States government has designated as complicit in the aggressor countries’, as defined, war in Ukraine, or companies that supply military equipment to the aggressor countries, and to liquidate the investments of the board in those companies, as specified.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Failed Passage

**AB 1041 (Wicks) Employment: leave**
Would expand the class of people for whom an employee may take leave to care for to include a designated person. The bill would define “designated person” to mean any individual related by blood or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. The bill would authorize a designated person to be identified at the time the employee requests the leave.
The bill would authorize an employer to limit an employee to one designated person per 12-month period.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered

**AB 1751 (Daly) Workers’ compensation: COVID-19: critical workers**
Existing law establishes a workers’ compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers’ Compensation, to compensate an employee, as defined, for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law creates a disputable presumption that specified injuries sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder arose out of and in the course of the employment. Existing law governs the procedures for filing a claim for workers’ compensation, including filing a claim form, and provides that an injury is presumed compensable if liability is not rejected within 90 days after the claim form is filed, as specified. Existing case law provides for how certain presumptions may be rebutted. This bill would extend the above-described provisions relating to COVID-19 until January 1, 2024. The bill would also expand the above-described provisions applicable to firefighters and police officers to include active firefighting members of a fire department at the State Department of State Hospitals, the State Department of Developmental Services, the Military Department, and the Department of Veterans Affairs and to officers of a state hospital under the jurisdiction of the State Department of State Hospitals and the State Department of Developmental Services. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered

**AB 1944 (Lee) Local government: open and public meetings.**
The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency’s jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. This bill would require the agenda to identify any member of the legislative body that will participate in the meeting remotely.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Failed Passage

**AB 2582 (Bennett) Recall elections: local offices.**
The California Constitution reserves to the electors the power to recall an elective officer and requires the Legislature to provide for recall of local officers. Current law requires a recall election
to include the question of whether the officer sought to be recalled shall be removed from office and an election for the officer’s successor in the event the officer is removed from office. This bill would instead require a recall election for a local officer to include only the question of whether the officer sought to be recalled shall be removed from office. If a local officer is removed from office in a recall election, the bill would provide that the office is vacant until it is filled according to law.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered

SB 17 (Pan) Racial Equity Commission.
Current law requires the Office of Health Equity to develop department-wide plans to close the gaps in health status and access to care among the state’s diverse racial and ethnic communities, women, persons with disabilities, and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning communities, as specified. Current law requires the office to work with the Health in All Policies Task Force to assist state agencies and departments in developing policies, systems, programs, and environmental change strategies that have population health impacts by, among other things, prioritizing building cross-sectoral partnerships within and across departments and agencies to change policies and practices to advance health equity. Current law establishes the Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans, with a Special Consideration for African Americans Who are Descendants of Persons Enslaved in the United States to, among other things, identify, compile, and synthesize the relevant corpus of evidentiary documentation of the institution of slavery that existed within the United States and the colonies. Current law requires the task force to submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the Legislature. This bill, until January 1, 2030, would establish in state government a Racial Equity Commission. The bill would require the commission to be staffed by the Office of Planning and Research. The bill would require the commission to develop resources, best practices, and tools for advancing racial equity by, among other things, developing a statewide Racial Equity Framework that includes methodologies and tools that can be employed to advance racial equity and address structural racism in California.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

SB 34 (Umberg) Public contracts: authorized agent: limitations.
Current law governs the bidding and awarding of public contracts by public entities, as defined. Current law makes it a crime for a public official, as specified, to ask, receive, or agree to receive, any bribe, upon an understanding that their official vote, opinion, judgment, or action will be influenced thereby. This bill would declare a contract voidable that was entered into because of an act that would constitute a violation of a state or federal crime relating to bribery of a public official, including a violation of the above-described crime. The bill would specify that these provisions apply to contracts executed on or after January 1, 2023, including contracts negotiated prior to that date.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered

SB 1100 (Cortese) Open meetings: orderly conduct.
Current law authorizes the members of the legislative body conducting the meeting to order the meeting room cleared and continue in session, as prescribed, if a group or groups have willfully interrupted the orderly conduct of a meeting and order cannot be restored by the removal of individuals who are willfully interrupting the meeting. This bill would authorize the presiding member of the legislative body conducting a meeting or their designee to remove, or cause the removal of, an individual for disrupting the meeting. The bill, except as provided, would require removal to be preceded by a warning to the individual by the presiding member of the legislative body or their designee that the individual’s behavior is disrupting the meeting and that the individual’s failure to cease their behavior may result in their removal. The bill would authorize the presiding member or their designee to then remove the individual if the individual does not promptly cease their disruptive behavior. The bill would define “disrupting” for this purpose.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered

FUTURE FORECAST – WHAT’S NEXT?

As the most populous state in the nation, and now the 5th largest economy in the world and largest sub-national economy in the world, California always draws significant attention in terms of politics and progressive government activity. With complex political dynamics and a complicated legislative process, government engagement has been and will continue to be very difficult to navigate.

In order to position the City of Long Beach to influence and take advantage of the various opportunities in California, we will continue to provide detailed information of state government actions and develop relationships with key stakeholders, regulators, and policymakers.

It is a challenge to predict what statewide issues or legislation will materialize in 2023 due to the ever-changing nature of the State Legislature, leadership positions, committee assignments and high-profile matters that require state action. It is particularly challenging to forecast priorities due to the fact that the November election will result in approximately 35 new legislators who will be sworn in on December 5th of this year.

To that end, the following issues will mostly likely continue to be priorities for the Legislature and Governor

- Combating the state’s homelessness and housing crises.
- Addressing the state’s four-year drought
- Combatting current rises in certain crime, auto theft and retail theft.
- Addressing climate change.

November election and possible impacts

Senate
With Senate terms running four-years, there are only 20 seats out of 40 up for election this year. Of those 20, five are open seats with two Democrats facing off in the General Election. The Dem v. Dem districts typically match up to be moderate, business-friendly Democrats against labor-backed progressives. A prime example of this is in Senate District 10, where Lily Mei (Mayor of Fremont, the largest city in the District) is running against Aisha Wahab (Hayward Councilmember). Both sides spent almost $2.5 million in the primary, and that pace of spending is expected to continue through November. Wahab has the Democratic Party endorsement, as well as that of the Bernie Sanders-inspired California Working Families Party and a predictable assortment of labor groups. Mei has backing from most local mayors, as well as Congressman Ro Khanna, and business groups like the Realtors, home builders and CalChamber. Mei was the first Chinese-American woman elected Mayor in Fremont, something that will give her an advantage in a district that is plurality Asian.

Overall, and including incumbents whose seats are not up this year, party make-up of the Senate is predicted as follows:

- Safe Democratic – 30
- Toss-up – 3
- Safe Republican – 7

Of the toss-ups, Democratic Senator Melissa Hurtado (Senate District 16) has the toughest challenge, facing Republican David Shepard in a District that saw total Republican candidates receive 51.4% of the vote in the primary. In the other two toss-up races, one favors Democrat Catherine Blakespear in Senate District 38, and the other favors Republican Roger Niello in Senate District 6. The Senate is then expected to end up with 32 Democrats and 8 Republicans, and all-time super-majority for the Democrats. However, there remains a large contingency of moderate Democrats in the Senate that holds enough votes to represent a roadblock against overly progressive legislation.

Assembly

Assembly terms run two years; all 80 seats are up for election each cycle. Due in part to redistricting, appointments, and an unexpected number of resignations earlier this year, there are 27 open seats in the Assembly. Considering the primary election results, the predicted make-up of the 2023 Assembly is as follows:

- Safe Democratic – 60
- Toss-up – 6
- Safe Republican – 14

Four of the toss-ups lean to the Democrats, with only two expected to go to the Republican. Incumbent Democrats Ken Cooley and Brian Maienschein face the biggest threats, with primary result showing Cooley barely ahead of his Republican challenger, and Maienschein slightly behind in total votes. However, Democrat turn-out is always expected to be higher in general elections, and along with significant party support, both are still slightly favored to hold onto their seats.
As for a breakdown in party spending, the table below shows all major spending by county and statewide Democrat and Republican parties, as of September 23rd.